

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CALM THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1829.

No. 23.

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

SYMPTOMS OF BATTLE.

From the West-Chester Republ'n, March 27.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the meeting held in West-Chester, on the 9th of March, 1829, about six hundred Democratic Republicans of Chester county, assembled in county meeting, at the house of Jonathan Diller, in Downingtown, on Thursday, the 26th inst. Among the persons assembled was perceived a large number of those who, for a long series of years, have been known as staunch and unwavering supporters of the principles of democracy, and who, respectable and respected, have deservedly enjoyed a great share of influence in the party.

The meeting being found too large to be accommodated in the house, assembled out of doors, when about two o'clock, it was called to order by Gen. Joshua Evans. Whereupon Colonel Cromwell Pearce, was appointed President; John Dowlin and Arthur Andrews, Jr. Vice Presidents; John Beaver and George W. Parke, Secretaries.

After the meeting was thus organized, it was addressed by Thomas S. Bell, Esq. on behalf of the delegates appointed at the county meeting of the 15th of January last, to represent the county in the convention which sat at Harrisburg, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor, and which delegates were refused to be received by the convention. Mr. Bell stated that his colleagues and himself thought it a duty incumbent on them to render to their constituents some account of the manner in which they had attempted to discharge the trust committed to them. He then went into a detail of the evidence, on the subject of the usages of the democratic party of the county, laid before the convention, and concluded with the statement of the cause why, in the face of this evidence, the legitimate representatives of the democracy of Chester were refused admittance to seats.

Resolved, That the President appoint a grand committee of forty-three, to consist of one person for each township in the county, to draft an address to the democratic republicans of Pennsylvania, and to report resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, on the subject of their deliberations.

After which the meeting adjourned until the committee should prepare their report. After some time the meeting were again called to order, when the following Address and Resolutions were submitted by the committee, and after having been separately read and considered, were adopted without a dissenting voice.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Fellow Citizens:

If an uniform submission to the declared will of the Party,—and a zealous and unwavering support of candidates, fairly and honestly selected, be considered as evidence of merit,—the Democratic Republicans of the County of Chester will not be thought to arrogate too much, when they claim to be entitled to the confidence of their brethren, in other portions of the state, and ask a candid attention to an exposition of the wrongs to which they have recently been subjected.

Through all the political conflicts which have agitated the commonwealth, we have invariably been found laboring in the great cause of the people, and struggling against the operations of the powerful and disciplined opponents by whom we have been surrounded. Our object, & our constant efforts have been to sustain the principles and give effect to the determinations of the great democratic family of the state. In the support of these principles, we feel a just pride in declaring that the democrats of this county have resisted, with singular firmness and unanimity, all the seductive considerations of local interest, and personal aggrandizement.

Among the democratic principles to which we have, by our acts, shown ourselves to be most devoted, is that great

and fundamental maxim—that the *minority* should always submit to the will of the *majority*, when fairly and undoubtedly expressed. No man who regards truth, will venture to affirm of the democracy of Chester county, that it has ever been found wanting in the performance of that paramount duty to the party. What has been the reward of our fidelity, and steadfast devotion to the cause? To answer this question, it is necessary that we recur briefly to facts:

It is known to you, fellow citizens, that at a meeting of the *Democratic members* of the legislature, held at Harrisburg, on the third day of December last, it was "recommended to the *Democratic* citizens of the several counties and districts of this commonwealth to appoint as many delegates as they are entitled to members of the state legislature, to meet in Convention in the borough of Harrisburg, on the 4th day of March, 1829, then and there to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor, agreeably to the usages of the *Democratic party*." In pursuance of this recommendation, our *standing Secretaries*, who have, for nearly thirty years past, been annually and regularly appointed to attend to such duties, advertised a general County Meeting requesting "the Democratic Republicans of Chester county" to assemble at the usual place, on the 15th day of January, for the purpose of appointing five delegates, to represent us in the Convention to be held at Harrisburg, to nominate a candidate for Governor. The County Meeting was accordingly held. It was one of the largest and most respectable ever assembled on such an occasion, within the county of Chester: and every proceeding had theretofore been strictly in conformity to "the usage of the democratic party." Agreeably to that usage, five of our fellow citizens, who stand deservedly high in the confidence of the party, were appointed to represent us in the Convention at Harrisburg. It having been our invariable usage to furnish instructions to our delegates, they were on that occasion directed to support, by all honorable and fair means, a distinguished son of Pennsylvania, with whose worth and virtues it is our happiness to be intimately acquainted. It was our belief, that if a new candidate thus designated would be acceptable to a large majority of our brethren throughout the state: and it was perfectly well known to us, that he was the decided choice of at least nine-tenths of the democratic republicans of our own county.

That we were not mistaken in our impressions, has been abundantly manifested by subsequent events. It is true, that certain persons were in attendance at the county meeting—who, finding themselves in a hopeless minority, adopted the expedient of cavilling at the mode, and protesting against the regularity of the proceedings: But it is equally true, that a majority of these persons are notorious throughout our county, as the old, uniform, and violent opponents of democracy: and a large portion of their coadjutors has long been estranged from the democratic ranks. The object, as well as the character, of those dissentients, was speedily perceived: and their sinister attempts to interfere with the concerns of the party, were promptly frustrated by an overwhelming vote of the meeting.

The exceptions raised against the proceeding, by the intruders, were known to every democrat present, to be utterly frivolous and unfounded: and such has been the sentence, uniformly and indignantly pronounced on them, by the numerous meetings, since held, in the principal democratic districts of the county. Thus foiled in their efforts, the dissentients next resorted to the project of a convention of township delegates, under the pretext of a desire to revise, and confer regularity upon the county proceedings. To promote this scheme, they held out the idea that they were merely dissatisfied with the *old and established mode* of appointment by county meeting, which they proposed to change: And that they had no objection to the delegates already chosen. With all the aid they could derive from these and various other false and hollow pretences, they were only enabled to procure a delegation from 18, out of 43 townships in the county, who would express dissatisfaction with the proceedings of the regular meeting: and a number of these, objected solely on the ground of a preference for township delegations. In most of those 18 townships, the delegates were appointed by a very few persons—frequently only

three or four. Such is, briefly, the history of the transactions which resulted in the appointment of the *second set* of delegates from this county, to the Harrisburg Convention.

These *second Delegates*, conscious of their spurious character, took the precaution to go forward *without instructions*; for reasons which their subsequent conduct has rendered too obvious to require specification. They were admitted to a seat, by a most extraordinary combination of votes; and, as we are well informed, in consequence of direct overtures, and conflicting pledges, to the friends of rival candidates. They were admitted, too, in defiance of the clearest and most irrefragable evidence.—Our regular delegates produced, before the Convention, the original minutes of the proceedings of the democratic party of this county, for a long series of years, as well as various other documents, which proved, conclusively, that they were the genuine representatives of the party, and had been appointed according to long established usage. We venture to assert, there is not a county in the State, where the business of the party is conducted with more system and regularity, than it is in Chester; and we do not believe there was a delegation from any other county, whose credentials could have been so well authenticated, as were those of the delegates appointed at our county meeting. Yet, in the face of all this evidence, were they thrust from their seats, to make room for the instruments of a faction, who went prepared to barter away the rights of the people. Having usurped the places of our legitimate representatives, the spurious delegates at once developed the enormity of their treachery to the known wishes of our county. The result shows that they not only *misrepresented* the county, but that they were the instruments by which the voice of the majority of the Democratic Republicans of the State, was wantonly suppressed. We do most solemnly and indignantly declare, that the persons who dared thus to act in the name of the democracy of Chester county, were neither the representatives of the democratic party, nor had they the slightest pretension to its confidence.—Their every act was in opposition to our wishes, and an outrage upon our feelings.

We deem it, therefore, to be due to our democratic fellow-citizens throughout the State, as well as to ourselves, to proclaim the fraud which has been practised upon them, and upon us.—This duty is an irksome and painful one; but we will never dishonor the name of republicans, by tamely consenting to be disfranchised. Had our representatives been received, and the nominations fairly made, it would be our pride and pleasure, as it ever has been, to give it our cordial and zealous support; but we have yet to learn that it is our duty, or that it would become us, as Freemen, to sustain the acts of those who trample on our rights. We cannot, indeed, believe that the gentleman who finally received the votes of the Convention, will sanction the procedure for a moment, after he shall have learned the enormity of its character. But, we apprehend this is a matter which is not limited, in its bearings, to the privileges of candidates; nor even to the rights of a particular county. It is a concern which comes most emphatically home to every republican in the commonwealth. When rights are invaded, the cause of a part, becomes the cause of the whole.

But this is not all.—We cannot close our eyes upon the fact, that extraneous influence was made to interfere with the domestic politics of Pennsylvania. A strange crisis in our public affairs, has arrived. Hitherto, the people of each sovereign State, have been *permitted*, without molestation from without, to select their own officers. In the exercise of this sacred right, the democracy of this State has been, hitherto, unaccustomed to experience the influence of foreign agency. To admit of such interference, and much more to fall prostrate under the consummation of a plan, concerted at the national seat of government, and carried into successful operation in convention, would argue such a degradation, moral and political, as to render us unworthy of the name and rights of freemen. Yet so it is. Scarcely has the illustrious Jackson assumed the Presidential chair, ere intrigue and management are resorted to, in order to secure the elevation of a political aspirant, as his successor. These things are adverted to with pain; but in honor and honesty,

we feel bound to say what, according to our conviction, is the truth, that the nomination at Harrisburg, was the first fruits of a system, intended to be put in operation in Pennsylvania, which, in its result, is designed to forestal the voice of the Party in this State, and secure its support to the pretensions of a future candidate for the Presidency.

We cannot believe that the people of Pennsylvania will tolerate fraud and injustice, at home—nor that they are prepared to carry into effect the ill-concealed plans of intriguers from abroad.—They cannot fail to perceive the wrongs which have been inflicted by the recent convention; and we cannot doubt their readiness to apply the proper corrective.

We, therefore, invite the attention of our Democratic fellow citizens throughout the state, to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the Convention held at Harrisburg on the 4th, 5th & 6th of the present month, the legitimate Representatives of the Democratic Republicans of Chester county were most unjustly excluded from their seats, and a *spurious delegation* admitted in their stead, in violation of our rights as a constituent portion of the Democracy of the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the *spurious delegates*, admitted to a seat in the said Convention, not only grossly *misrepresented* the known will of the democratic party in Chester county, but also, became the instruments by which the choice of the majority of the Democratic Republicans in the State, was palpably contemned and defeated.

Resolved, That while it is the acknowledged part of good citizens to sustain the choice of the majority, when fairly ascertained, so, also, is it the bounden duty of freemen to assert their rights, whenever they may be violated by intrigue, barter, or fraudulent combinations.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our Democratic fellow citizens, in the several counties of this commonwealth, to adopt measures for revising the proceedings of the late Convention at Harrisburg, in order that justice may be done to the whole party: and to that end, we submit the expediency of another Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 28th day of May next.

Resolved, (If our Democratic brethren of other counties concur in the expediency of another Convention,) that our Delegates, appointed on the 15th day of January last, be requested to represent us in said Convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the delegates, appointed at our County meeting on the 15th of January last, for the promptness and fidelity with which they attempted the discharge of their duties.

Resolved, That Wm. Evans, George Hartman, sen. Arthur Andrews, Doct. Geo. H. Brinton, Doct. Wilmer Worthington, and Wm. Work, be a Committee of Correspondence, to serve until our annual meeting, in August next.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be published in all the Democratic papers of the State.

CROMWELL PEARCE, Pres't.

JOHN DOWLIN, } V. Pres'ts.

ARTHUR ANDREWS, jr. }

JOHN BEAVER, } Secretaries.

GEORGE W. PARKE, }

HENRY CLAY.

On Friday evening the 20th ult., the Mechanics of Hagerstown, gave Mr. Clay a public supper, at the town hall, at which about 200 persons sat down, consisting of gentlemen of the various branches of business and the art, and of the various learned professions.—Among the regular toasts after supper, was the following:

"*Henry Clay*—The enlightened statesman and accomplished Orator: the friend of the laborer and Mechanic.—Let his slanderers beware! he who strikes the *chisel* on the wrong end may cut his own fingers."

After the bursts of applause, with which this toast was received, had subsided, Mr. Clay rose and said:

"Mr. President and Fellow citizens— I regret that I feel but too sensibly the want, at this moment, of one of the qualities which your patriarchy has attributed to me, in the sentiment just drunk. I wish that I really possessed the powers of an Orator, that I might justly describe the grateful feelings which now animate me."

I received, with the greatest satisfaction, the invitation with which the Mechanics of Hagerstown and its vicinity, honored me to this supper: and the warm-hearted and cordial reception

which they have given me will be long remembered with the liveliest emotions. Testimonies of confidence and attachment from no portion of my fellow citizens are more highly appreciated by me than those which are rendered by the class to which you belong. In the circle of human society, no class is more useful, none more deserving of public support and encouragement. A nation may possess the advantages of a genial climate and a fertile soil, its granaries may be full to overflowing, its fields may teem with the finest flocks, it may abound in all the varied productions of the earth; but if the arts are not introduced and successfully cultivated, or if they are suffered to languish, for the want of due encouragement, that nation cannot be comfortable, great and powerful, nor, I will add, independent.

It was this reflection that prompted me long ago to enlist under the flag, bearing the inscription of Domestic Manufactures and Internal Improvements, which adorns the wall behind me. The nation wisely adopted the policy; and the nation is now reaping the rich harvest of the forecast of Congress. Is there, in this wide spread country, a patriotic heart that does not swell with pride at the contemplation of the rapid progress of the arts and the high degree of perfection which they have already attained, under the fostering care of government? And yet he must be an inexperienced or sleeping mariner who does not see a gathering storm that threatens, at no distant day, to destroy that system under which the mechanic and manufacturing arts have so greatly prospered. It would be folly and madness to shut our eyes, and conceal from ourselves the fact that a great, and, I fear, a doubtful struggle is just at hand. The Hall of the house of Representatives will be its theatre; and at the next session of Congress the tug of war will be there exhibited.

I hope the American System may survive the impending contest. Sustained, as in my humble judgment it is, both by the Constitution and by the soundest policy, it ought to prevail.—But, if, in its origin, it had been doubtful; if it had been even wiser, to have disregarded the experience of all great nations, and to have suffered the infant arts to make their unassisted way, against the overwhelming competition from the practised skill and long accumulated capitals of rival nations, the question, which is now presented, is totally different. The policy of protection has been solemnly adopted and proclaimed by the Government not once only, but again and again. Under faith of it, capital has been invested, large establishments formed, and the industry of thousands of our fellow citizens applied.—To abandon, at this time, the policy thus sanctioned, would manifest an unsteadiness and caprice discredit to government. It would inflict the greatest injustice and cruelty on individuals, and be productive of calamity to the nation. In the affairs of the government, there is a vast difference between the institution and the abolition of measures of National policy.—When a scheme to advance the general prosperity is first proposed, it may be conscientiously opposed by a statesman, who, after it has been carried into practical operation, would not feel himself justified in voting its repeal.

We have, fellow citizens, just terminated a long, arduous, and embittered contest for the office of Chief Magistrate of our country. It raged with a violence which we ought to hope will not be often exhibited. During its continuance, society was shook to its centre, and the most intimate ties of connexion were rent asunder. The will of the majority has been expressed, and the will of the majority ought to be respected. In our free institutions, popular elections are happily frequent. But unless we mean to perpetuate feuds, and render immortal animosities excited in the heat of the struggle, it should be the wish and the aim of all to tranquilize society, and to restore its harmony, after the decision of the majority has been fairly pronounced. This effort to heal wounds and reunite brethren who have been separated by passion or misconception, is perfectly consistent with the duty of watching in future, over our rulers, and of bringing their measures to the standard of reason.

Happily the past Administrations of our country are sure guides to the present, if it choose to follow them, and furnish to the People unerring tests by which to judge the conduct of the new Cabinet. If the peace of the nation is preserved with foreign powers, whilst

The following poem is taken from the London Record. It possesses much more than ordinary merit:—

"THERE WAS SILENCE IN HEAVEN."

CAN angel spirits need repose
In the full sun-light of the sky?
And can the veil of slumber close
A cherub's bright and blazing eye?

Have seraphims a weary brow,
A fainting heart, an aching breast?
No, far too high their pulses flow,
To languish with inglorious rest.

How could they sleep amid the bliss,
The banquet of delight above?
Or bear for one short hour to miss
The vision of the God they love?

Oh, not the death-like calm of sleep
Could hush the everlasting song:
No fairy dream or slumber deep
Entrance the rapt and holy throng.

Yet not the lightest tone was heard
From angel voice or angel hand:
And not one plumed pinion stirred
Among the bow'd and blissful band.

For there was silence in the sky,
A joy, not angel tongues could tell,
As from its mystic point on high
The peace of God in stillness fell.

Oh, what is silence here below?
The quiet of concealed despair,
The pause of pain, the dream of woe;
It is the rest of rapture there.

And, to the wayworn pilgrim here,
More kindred seems that perfect peace,
Than the full chaunts of joy to hear,
Roll on, and never, never cease.

From earthly agonies set free,
Tir'd with the path too slowly trod,
May such a silence welcome me
Into the palace of my God!

CURING A COLD.

"Stuff a Cold and starve a Fever."
OLD SAYING.

As much as we venerate the time-honored sayings, and the wise laws of the olden time, we must beg leave to call in question the first clause of the above. It has no more foundation in truth than the divine right of kings. Stuff a cold! and starve a fever—as if a cold was not likewise a fever.

But absurd as the first part of this saying is, it has governed the multitude for ages. When they feel the slightest advances of a cold, they incontinently begin to stuff. The cold thus fed and encouraged, acquires a strength and decision not of its own, pushes on with vigor, blockades the nose, the throat, the lungs, and nearly cuts off all communication with the vital air. But the more the patient is stuffed with food, the more he stuffs himself with food. One would suppose they were stuffing on a wager—the cold stuffs up the breathing apparatus, the patient stuffs the alimentary canal! Only imagine for a moment what a war of stuffing! But it so happens, that the stuffing of the stomach only increases the stuffing of the lungs, until the stuffed patient, wheezing and barking, can just speak in a hoarse whisper, and deems it a matter of prudence to call a physician.

The doctor comes. "How do you do, Mr. Pheezer?"

Patient. [Coughing] ugh! ugh! ugh! I don't know Doc—ugh! ugh! ugh!—Doctor, I've got a terrible—ugh! ugh! ugh!—a terrible cold.

[Enter Wife.] Don't try to talk, Mr. Pheezer, you're so stopped up. I'll tell you how 'tis, Doctor, Mr. Pheezer put on a damp shirt 'tother day, and took cold, and though I've done my best to cure him, he's grown worse and worse, till now, poor man, he can hardly speak above his breath.

Doctor. What have you done for him?

Mrs. Pheezer. Why, beside giving him a sight of yarb drinks, and bathing his feet in warm water, I made him eat as much good victuals, as he could any way stuff down. I han't starved him, depend upon it, Doctor. I've had a good dozen of turkeys cooked, since he was unwell, poor man—which is only a week come to-morrow—besides three spare ribs and a goose—and as sure as I'm a living sinner, Doctor; he's eat the bigger part on 'em.

Doctor. And he's alive yet!

Mrs. Pheezer. Yes—I desire to be thankful, he is; though I think he wouldn't ha' lived but a very little while, if I hadn't ha' done what I have; don't you, Doctor?

Doctor. No, good woman, I think if you had starved instead of stuffed his cold, he would have been well before now.

Mrs. Pheezer. Lord ha' massy on ye Doctor! Starve a cold! why I never heard of sich a thing in all my born days.

Doctor. May be not, Mrs. Pheezer, but I assure you that it is the right way to manage a cold, if you mean to get rid of it. For instance, let the patient take a little tea, coffee, or a glass of water with a cracker, three times a day—or a little water gruel, if more convenient or agreeable to the taste. By this management a cold may ordinarily be cured in two or three days, while by the stuffing process it would probably

be prolonged as many months, unless death should intervene and put an end to the cold and the patient together.

Mrs. Pheezer. Why, Doctor, I'm astonished at ye! I used to think you knowed something; but now I'm convinced all your skill an't worthy the snap o' my thumb. You needn't come any more, Doctor. [Exit Physician.] Starve a cold! Well, of all the strange doctrine I ever heard of, this is the cap chief. Among all my sins, Lord help me I hav'nt got this to answer for.

So Mrs. Pheezer pursued her stuffing regimen, her husband's cold became an inflammation of the lungs, and in a week after, Mrs. Pheezer followed him to the grave, consoling herself in the midst of her afflictions, that she had not been guilty of the sin of starving his cold. *Berkshire American.*

GETTYSBURG ACADEMY.

THE Board of Trustees of this Institution, are requested to meet at Mrs. Winrott's hotel, on Wednesday the 1st of April, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

R. G. HARPER, Sec'y.

March 24. 3t

\$1 REWARD.

AS an inducement to the person who has in their possession a Book of mine, called "REUBEN APSLEY," to return it, (the ordinary period of a loan having expired,) I will pay the above Reward, and ask no questions.

J. L. FULLER.

March 24. 3t

A CARD.

THE Books of Doctor PAXTON are in the hands of JOHN HERSH, Jr., to whom all persons are requested to pay their accounts before the first of July next—as, after that date, they will be in the hands of ———, Esq.

March 24. 3t

WANTED,

A WOOL CARDER, FOR the ensuing season, that can come well recommended. Liberal wages will be given. For information, inquire at this Office.

March 24. 3t

The Commissioned Officers

Of the 80th Regt. Penn. Ma. ARE requested to meet in uniform, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 11th of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Muskets will be provided on the ground for exercise.

M. C. CLARKSON, Col.

March 24. tp

A LOG CHAIN

WAS borrowed by some person in Gettysburg, from the subscriber, some time since. As he is about leaving town, he requests it to be returned to him, or left at Mr. A. Polly's.

JOHN HERSH, Sex.

March 24. 3t

TRIAL LIST, FOR APRIL TERM, 1829.

John Kinert	vs.	Jesse Seabrooks.
John Paxton	vs.	Nicholas Kerney.
J. C. Cockey's ex'rs	vs.	John Shriver.
J. Shane's Adm'r.	vs.	H. & M. Fink.
C. S. Ditterline's	vs.	Mary Reed's Adm'r.
Adm'r.		
Mary White's Ex'r.	vs.	Samuel White et al.
John Mumma	vs.	Henry Colstock.
Mary Tawney	vs.	J. Bowman & I. Tate.
Rev. John Herbst	vs.	Adam Wert.
Hugh Denewiddie	vs.	Z. Herbert.
Wm. W. Taylor	vs.	Wm. S. Moore.
Thaddeus Stevens	vs.	Martin Getz.
Henry Bishop	vs.	Conrad Snyder.

PUBLIC SALE OF PATENTED CHESNUT TIMBER LAND.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th day of April next, (and continue for two or more days.)

192 ACRES

of Patented Land, late the property of DANIEL FUNK, deceased, situate in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, adjoining land of Ludwick Waltemyer, Peter Ege, and others, and adjacent to the road leading from Oxford to Carlisle. There are about 5 acres of this land cleared, and under fence, with a one-story dwelling

House and Stable

thereon, and now occupied by a tenant. The remainder is timber, young and thriving, and principally chesnut. It will be laid off in lots of convenient size to suit purchasers. This land is worth the attention of Farmers in Adams, York, and Cumberland counties. It lies near the Adams county line, and convenient to York county. The subscribers will attend on the premises on Monday the 6th day of April, for the purpose of shewing the Land to any who may wish to view said land before the day of Sale, when and where, those wishing to view said land previous to sale, will please attend. An indisputable title will be given, and terms made known on day of sale, by

JOEL FUNK, } For h.
BENJAMIN FUNK, } Heirs.

March 17. 1s

DAVID HEAGY, CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he still continues his Shop in West York street, where he intends having the

MOST FASHIONABLE & NEATEST WORK made, and finished in the best manner. He also intends keeping constantly on hand, different kinds of

FURNITURE

ready made—which he will warrant equal in quality, if not superior, to any in the place—all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

All kinds of Country Produce and LUMBER, will be taken in exchange for Furniture—and the highest price given.

As it is well known he is prepared for making

COFFINS.

a particular notice is deemed unnecessary at this time.

He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to receive further favors.

A Journeyman Wanted immediately—to whom liberal wages will be given. D. H.

March 24. 1f

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, have appointed a CIRCUIT COURT to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, by the Judges of the same Court—to commence on Monday the 20th of April next, and to continue one week—

Notice is hereby Given,

To the Coroner and Constables, in the different townships of the County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, to do those things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 24. 3t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SIEFFER and WM. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 27th day of April next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1829.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.

The Elegant, high-bred, and full-blooded

COACH-HORSE Columbus,

WILL be kept for service this season, in York-street, Gettysburg, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week; and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, in the neighborhood of M'Sherrys-town or Oxford.

This noted animal has been kept at the rate of Eight Dollars the season, and Sixteen Dollars to ensure; but in order to give every individual an opportunity to promote the breed of fine Horses in this section of our country, he will be let one-third lower than ever he has been before.

For his Pedigree and further particulars, see bills.

JOHN ASH.

March 24. 3t

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade at David Eicker's Mill, on Saturday the 18th of April next, at 12 o'clock, M. with arms and uniform complete. By order.

R. SCOTT, O. S.

March 24. 1p

DR. SMYSER,

HAS made arrangements to locate himself in Gettysburg, on the 20th inst. He can then be consulted on Professional business, at Mrs. Winrott's hotel. The most ample recommendations as to his skill in SURGERY can be exhibited.

March 10. 1f

LAST NOTICE.

THE Creditors of DANIEL SLAGLE, Jr. an abscondent Debtor, are hereby notified, that the undersigned were appointed AUDITORS to settle and adjust the claims against said abscondent, and to make distribution of the remaining assets of said abscondent's estate; and that they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Sebastian Heffer, Innkeeper, in Abbottstown, on Friday the 17th day of April next, at which time all those having claims against said abscondent will receive their dividend of the assets of said Slagle.

WM. PATTERSON,
HENRY GITT,
GEORGE BAUGHER,

March 10. 1m

CIRCUIT COURT.

LIST OF CAUSES,

At Issue in the Circuit Court of Adams County, to be held at Gettysburg, on the Third Monday (being the 20th) of April next:—

Carlisle Bank	vs.	Nicholas Wierman.
Moses Gouley's	vs.	Abraham Scott.
Trustees		
George Oberley	vs.	Wm. Hildebrand.
Wm. McClellan, Jr.	vs.	Same.
Same	vs.	Jacob Hildebrand.
Same	vs.	Jacob Hartley.
G. WELSH, Clerk C. C.		
Gettysburg, March 10.		tc

M. C. CLARKSON

HAS just received from Lancaster, a Fine Assortment of

CUT & SMOOTH

RIFLES,

Which he can sell VERY LOW.

Feb. 10. 1f

JOHN N. STARR, CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the shop formerly occupied by Joseph Wiley, in East York-street, Gettysburg—where he intends keeping on hand, a General Assortment of the most FASHIONABLE & DURABLE

FURNITURE,

Which he will warrant equal, if not superior in quality, to any offered in this place—consisting, in part, of Grecian winged and plain Wardrobes, Gothic pedestal-end, and plain, Sideboards,

French and plain Bureaus, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Secretaries, and Book-cases, Pillar and Claw Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables, Plain do. do. do. Ladies Work-stands, Shaving and Candle Stands, Portable Writing Desks, Cribs, and Cradles; and

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BEDSTEADS,

Of Cherry, Maple and Stained Woods, richly finished—all of which will be sold as cheap for Cash, or Country Produce, as they can be purchased, of the same quality, at any other place.

He will also attend to the making of

COFFINS;

and informs the Public, that he has provided himself with a HEARSE, superior in neatness to any in the place, for the conveyance of Corpses to the place of burial.

Gettysburg, Jan. 13. 3m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 4th of April next, on the premises,

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Geo. Sheffer, George Myers, and others, containing

104 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected

A two-story Log dwelling House, double log Barn, with an Orchard & Spring of water at the door. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Moses Banks.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 17. 1s

Cash will be given at this Office for

John L. Linn and Cotton, RACS.

Fresh Goods, CHEAPER THAN EVER!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from the City, with a General Assortment of British and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Queens-Ware, Groceries, & LIQUORS,

which he will sell low for Cash and Country Produce.

THOMAS J. COOPER.

March 24. 5t

THE National Intelligencer,

Published in the City of Washington, by GALE & SEATON.

THE National Intelligencer is an old and established Journal, at the Seat of the General Government. It publishes, originally, regularly, and fully, the Proceedings and Debates of Congress; also, all the State Papers and Documents of public interest, laid before Congress, or originating in that body, and all the Acts passed by them. These recommendations, in addition to the variety of other information which is found in its columns, connected with the general interests of our own country, with Literature and Science, and the affairs of the world at large; together with the character of general fairness which the paper has sustained under its present editors, for many years, make the National Intelligencer useful, and even valuable, to all who feel an interest in the concerns of this or of other countries.

The National Intelligencer is not a party paper, but censures or approves where censure or approbation seems to be due to public measures. It supported the late Administration of the General Government, when the measures of that Administration were such as to meet its approbation. It avows a determination, though it opposed the election of Gen. Jackson, to support the just measures of this Administration, but as certainly to oppose the unjust or the proscriptive. It will be, in principle, opposed to any Administration of Government whose measures shall show it to have the interests of a party at heart, rather than the great interests of the country. It is, in a word, what its title denotes, a National paper.

For the independent and impartial course which it has pursued, the National Intelligencer has been denounced, and an attempt has been made to put it down, right or wrong, by the strong arm of power, directed by caucus agency. The attempt is as vain as it would be for any modern prophet to bid the sun to stand still. Thirty years old, this National paper is not yet in its prime, but acquires strength and power with every day of its existence.

Without ever having sought for popularity, or courted public patronage, the National Intelligencer enjoys already the widest circulation of any newspaper in the United States. It is read in every State and Territory in the Union, and in every city and town, as well as in the country. It is read in every capital in Europe, and possesses sources of information exceeded by no other Journal.

For the first time, an effort is made to enlarge the subscription, by sending forth this Prospectus, which our adversaries in politics are expected to deal so generously with as to let it be seen, and our friends so kindly as to further our purpose with their aid and countenance. Heretofore, we have hardly wished to enlarge our subscription list. Intending hereafter, however, to devote ourselves wholly to the newspaper, and to a proper improvement of "the condition of the Press," we invite such further subscriptions, as, being punctually paid, will remunerate our labor and expenses.

The National Intelligencer is published daily, at ten dollars per annum, payable in advance. It is published, also, for the more convenient circulation where a daily mail does not penetrate, three times a week, at six dollars per annum, payable in advance. A remittance of either of these amounts in bank paper, by mail, will ensure the prompt and regular transmission of every paper that may be ordered.

Those subscribing will please to signify whether they desire the paper for a year only, and then to be stopped without further notice, or wish it to be continued until countermanded.

Washington, March 2, 1829.

THE GETTYSBURG GUARDS,

Will parade, at their usual place, on Saturday the 4th of April next, at two o'clock, P. M. with arms & accoutrements in complete order.

By order,

R. S. KING, O. S.

March 24. 1s



honor and its rights are firmly maintained. If the domestic policy has been hitherto pursued shall still continue, the country may have no cause to regret the recent war. But if we should be involved in an unnecessary war, or any of our rights should be abandoned, or our honor tarnished, if the interests of our navigation or commerce shall be sacrificed; if the protection of our manufactures shall be abandoned, the improvements of our country be neglected, and the public treasure misapplied, those who did not concur in that change, will not share in their worst fears realized. A mistake shall be accompanied by a spirit of relentless proscription, expelled from public employment, men of capacity and integrity, and filling the places with others devoid of the requisite attainments; and if all these shall flow from the counsels of venal, unseemly, unworthy and irresponsible advisers, then those who co-operated in bringing about the late event will be just cause to lament their success. We all, the people of this country are prepared, and I trust in God will be prepared, to set up any human being to be worshipped, nor to consider the duties of patriotism as comprehended in blind devotion to such an idol. If an edict shall be sent forth, requiring that, instead of great and enduring principles of liberty and policy, attachment to the name of an individual shall constitute the sole passport to public confidence, and that all who do not profess it shall be excluded from public situations, my life upon it, such an edict will never be registered in the hearts of American freemen.

Fellow Citizens, I thank you from the bottom of my heart, for your enthusiastic reception of me at this place; and with fervent wishes for your success and prosperity in your various vocations, I request leave to offer, as a toast, The Constitution, as it has been, and as it ought to be, always expounded, affording protection to our arts as it gives vigor to our arms, in all collisions with foreign powers."

Mr. CLAY.—In answer to an address given to him, at Cumberland, in behalf of his friends and the friends of Internal Improvement, residents of that town and Alleghany county, Mr. CLAY said, in reply to the expression of an anxious desire to see him again in public life—Whether he should hereafter take any part or not in public affairs, was a question, requiring many considerations to be weighed, and among them that arising out of the state of his health. He should maturely deliberate on them all, after his return home. Whatever the result might be, he would always retain a grateful recollection of the friendly wishes and sentiments which had been expressed. A Public Dinner was given to him, at which ROGER PERRY, Esq. presided.

Editors.—The editors of newspapers appear to be high in favor with the powers that be." Mr. Danforth has got a Collectorship in Providence; Mr. Hill, and Mr. Kendall, snug births at Washington; Mr. Green, the Boston Post-Office; Mr. Carr is said to be promised a lucrative place in the Custom House at Baltimore; and Mr. Noah has also the promise, we hear, of the office of Surveyor of the Port of New York. Mr. Duff Green is already rewarded to his heart's content. A long train, it is said, is yet to come. This is what Mr. Van Buren would call "improving the press"—what the Jackson men, some months ago, would have called "buying up the press"—but which we, not wishing to be captious, would modestly say, is only a further exemplification of the old rule, "that the laborer is worthy of his hire."

Only to think, now, what vials of wrath would have been poured upon Mr. Adams' head, had he so sinned! We should never have heard the last of it. The voices of these guardians of the People's rights are now, however, hushed. May we not address them in the language of a contemporary?—"What are ye mute? Is Othello's occupation gone? Has Lago deserted his vocation? Has Duff Green lost his lynx eye and buffalo nose? Has Ames Kendall's Indian spirit fled? Where is George Kremer with his loud unsparing cry? Where is Stephen Simpson, with his unbought, and unbuyable pen and press? Alas, alas, these patriots have breathed the infected air of the marble palace, and all their energies have forsaken them—their limbs are paralyzed, their faculties have fled, their eyes are closed, their mouths are shut! Alas, alas, what will now become of our country!"

ry of the United States would not suffice for that. If we were disposed to moralize, we would say, that the most sordid motives were at the bottom of much of the love, which the friends of General Jackson manifested for his cause. What will you give me for my services? In the county of I was the pioneer of the good cause: I brought 100 votes to bear on the election! We have heard of a saying of honest George Kremer which has some fairness in it. He retired from Washington in high dudgeon at the sight of the throngs of applicants, who were hanging on the skirts of the officers now in power: Adams and Clay were corrupt, said he, but there was child's play to what is going on in Washington now!

We imagine that the dense fog of prejudice which enveloped many of the acts of the late Administration is now clearing off, and that they will soon appear in their true character and proportions. It will be found that no era in the affairs of our national concerns has been attended with more devotion to the public good, on the part of public servants, than the period of the last four years.

That the present cabinet is falling into some of the errors, so loudly complained of in their predecessors, is obvious.—Every body knows the clamor which was raised about the appointment of a printer (Binns), to execute the public printing in Philadelphia: This man performed the task assigned him, and tried to write up the coalition; look at the opposite of the picture—Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, an editor of talents, once violently opposed to General Jackson, has been honored with an office worth \$3000 a year, for writing down the coalition and for libelling Mr. Adams. The only difference in the two cases is this—Binns was employed by the Secretary of the Treasury to do the job and paid in advance; Hill was remunerated by the President after he had finished his. Binns had the shabby sum of \$100 per annum—Hill has enough for a coach and six.

While on the subject of office-seekers, we cannot omit a brief description of one of those gentry who lately flocked to Washington, in quest of a situation. He was a brainless Doctor of Medicine, who from having once been looked on by General Jackson, in Tennessee, took it into his empty noddle that he could get an office by barely asking; and that the only qualification necessary to fill it was that of being able to drink grog, get drunk, and treat his visitors. Such was the stupidity of the man, that he went so far as to rent a house in Washington, for the accommodation of his family, and of course gave out that he was appointed to fill a situation that requires a most extended range of knowledge, and a long and laborious application to its details. His first interview with the President convinced him that he had "counted without his host," and he was forced to retire, in the common phrase, "with a flea in his ear," and like most of the disappointed herd, vented his mortification in curses on the man from whom he had no reason to expect the least favor.

Wash. Chronicle.

CHANNESBURG, March 31.

We learn with deep regret, that a most foul and wicked deed was perpetrated in Peters Township, in this county, on Thursday night last. Some cruel and malicious villain, entered the bed chamber of Mr. JAMES DICKEY, one of our most respectable citizens, and attempted to kill him with an axe, while he lay asleep! The monster struck him across the face with the edge of the axe, and left him for dead, and we are sorry to add there is too much reason to fear, that the dreadful wound will prove mortal. We understand that Mr. Dickey has no recollection of feeling the wound when it was given, and that a distressing mystery envelopes the affair with respect to the perpetrator of the crime.—Reponitory.

There has been a rising of the Slaves on certain plantations about 40 miles from New Orleans. It created great alarm, but was speedily suppressed and two of the ringleaders hung.

It is announced in a Kentucky paper that the Hon. James Clark, who is a member of Congress from what is called Mr. Clay's district, declines a reelection, and that Mr. Clay will be his successor.

New-York, March 24.

Rowland Stephenson was yesterday discharged by the Recorder, from arrest.

commission of bankruptcy, in London, on the ground that no affidavits of debts were produced; and to-day, in the matter of Parkins' suit, he was in like manner discharged from arrest, by the Superior Court, on the ground that he was not a resident of the State, the process of the Courts could not attach. So Row-

land Stephenson is at large, and as the Courts of the United States have no jurisdiction in suits between Aliens, he is in no danger from that quarter.

N. Y. Am.

From an account published in the N. York papers, it appears that Stephenson, the absconding banker, abstracted funds and securities from the firm, for which he has given no account, to the amount of two hundred and eighteen thousand pounds sterling—nearly a million of dollars! Stephenson has been released from arrest, and is now at liberty.

Catholic Emancipation and Free Trade to India are the leading subjects of discussion in the English papers, and appear to cast in the shade even the proceedings of the belligerents in the East. Speculations about the first will in all probability, be so quickly followed by the reality, it would be waste of time to indulge them. The next arrivals will, there is little doubt, inform us of the reception given to Mr. O'Connell, and also whether the present Parliament and Government of Great Britain will or will not make concessions to the Catholics.

An Antiquarian and Historical Society has been formed at Vandalia, Illinois—a town where the first tree was cut down eight years ago. One of the principal objects is, to make investigations concerning a race of People which inhabited the territory of that State before the present Indian tribes, and committees have been appointed on that subject.

The House of Representatives of N. York, on Wednesday, ordered the bank bill to a third reading by a vote of 76 to 29. The bill creates a fund, by contribution from the banks, to pay the debts of those which may become insolvent, appointing three commissioners with \$1500 a year to each.

A lady seamstress of our acquaintance says that she has taken the trouble of counting the number of stitches required in making a common shirt, and found it to be 15,532. This seems a large number.

The national debt of the 16 kingdoms and 44 principalities of Europe amounts to 744,000,000 sterling, while that of England alone amounts to 777,000,000.

From the New Orleans Advertiser, Feb. 28.

An extraordinary circumstance.—Four months ago, a child two years of age swallowed a needle two and 1/4 inches long. Yesterday morning the needle was taken out of the right side, just above the hip, where it had forced its way, and was considerably corroded. The child has for the last three months taken medicine for the dropsy, her body being much swelled.

The Duke of Northumberland, the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is in his 44th year. He has an income of 260,000 or 270,000 pounds sterling per annum, which in United States currency amounts to nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars per annum.

At a dance in Virginia, the following persons cut a rigadon. The father, the grand-father, the great-grand-father; the daughter, the mother, and the grand-mother; the son, the grand-son, and the great-grand-son—all on the floor at the same time!

The good natured Editor of the Schoharie Republican says: "The editor—printer—publisher—foreman, and oldest apprentice, (two in all) are confined by sickness" and the whole establishment is left in care of the devil!

Canadian Giant.—A man is now exhibiting himself at Montreal, (price 2s. 6d. the sight,) who is 6 feet 4 inches high; measures 6 feet 10 inches round the waist; 40 inches round the calf of the leg, and three feet ten inches round the thigh. He is 63 years of age, and weighs 619 lbs. He is but little inferior in weight to the celebrated Daniel Lambert, and is said to be decidedly his superior in strength, as he has been known, without any apparent effort, to swing to and fro, and ring, with one hand, a bell weighing five cwt. He is about to visit the United States.

Rail Ways.—A Letter from Jonathan Knight and other Engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road company, now in England, states that "On the Killingworth Rail-Road, part of which has an inclination of 50 feet to the mile, a Locomotive Engine of ten horse power descends with a train of eight horse power descends with a train of twenty loaded wagons and returns with the same number of empty ones—each wagon weighing about 1 1/2 ton, and containing 52 cwt of coals—in all 4 tons for each wagon. On the Stockton and Darlington Rail Road, a Locomotive Engine of ten horse power, descend a slope of ten feet per

mile with a train of twelve loaded wagons at 15 miles per hour, and return with the same wagons loaded at the rate of ten miles per hour—the weight of each wagon averaging 25 cwt. and containing 52 cwt. of coals—and Mr. Hesketh informs us, it is by no means unusual for a Locomotive Engine to take 24 loaded wagons from New Sheldon to Stockton, a distance of 20 miles—return with the empty ones, and afterwards proceed with a like number to Darlington, eight miles, and return with the wagons to New Sheldon in 12 hours. Indeed the same Engine has travelled with a train of 24 empty wagons from Stockton to Darlington 12 miles in one hour. The whole distance is ascending—a small portion as much as 72 feet per mile and a considerable portion of it 36 feet per mile. Such are the statements which have been made to us and which in general we know to be facts."

It has recently been decided by the Supreme Court of this State, that under the charter of a Church which contained the following—"any person paying rent shall be entitled to vote"—females, though they paid pew rent, were not entitled to such a privilege.

An Iron Wire factory has recently been put into operation at Beaver Falls, near Pittsburgh. The Statesman informs us that "the wire is made of the Juniata iron, and is in every respect equal to the best English wire. Round, smooth, strong, and flexible, it is adapted to every purpose to which iron wire is usually applied, and is of a quality so uniformly good, that no loss occurs in the working of it; while much of the English wire is so brittle as to occasion great waste. All the sizes from No. 1, to 36, are made, and the factory is capable of producing a ton per week."

A law has been made in Canton, condemning those who open shops to sell opium, to death by strangling. Those who are caught smoking, to be exposed two months with wooden collars about their necks, after which they are to be sent to the territory, and given to the soldiers as slaves.

Borders of the Danube, Jan. 26.—If, contrary to all likelihood, the Ottoman troops crossed the Danube to make an incursion into Wallachia, or if they moved in force against Varna and the Russian positions in Bulgaria, these last would be at this moment in a state to repulse them; for we learn that the numerous bodies of reserve, cantoned in Bessarabia, have made movements since the first of January to approach in mass the Pruth and Lower Danube, and it is even probable that a part of them has already entered Moldavia. These operations in the depth of winter will be understood, when it is recollected that the cold in those countries renders the roads much more passable in January and February than in November and December, so that the troops can not only execute their marches with much less difficulty, but the transportation of provisions is much easier than it was some weeks ago. It is true that the navigation of the Black Sea is very dangerous, even in April, and that it is almost impossible to furnish provisions to Varna and the other ports in Bulgaria by that way. But it is to be supposed that necessary precautions to supply them were taken at the time when that sea was yet navigable. At all events, if it became indispensable to strengthen the garrisons of those places, it would be less difficult to transport provisions now, than during the last months, as the magazines of Bessarabia are overflowing with supplies, which have accumulated until an army of 200,000 men might be supported with them for more than eight months. It has lately been announced that the army under the command of General Osten Sacken, had been put in motion, to repair to the theatre of war. This army is encamped in the southern parts of Russia, and its head quarters are at Mohilow, on the Dnieper. It is an army of reserve, from which the moving army has drawn its reinforcements.

PARIS, Feb. 1.

The Nuremberg Courier, gives the following intelligence from the frontiers of Turkey, dated Jan. 5:

"The rumor gains ground that Icha-pan Oglou, at the head of his fine Asiatic calvary, is attempting to cut off the Russian army from all communication with Varna; and, from the extreme cold, as well as the immense masses of ice, which render all approach by sea impossible, the present masters of that fortress will find themselves in a most critical situation. The Porte appears to be directing formidable operations for the approaching campaign against the Asiatic provinces which have fallen before the Russian forces under Gen. Paskevitch, who is anxiously applying to his government for reinforcements, as his positions are already in danger. In Wallachia the demonstrations some skirmishes in carrying off cattle, which fall most severely on the

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unfortunate inhabitants. The winter, from the rigor with which it is now felt, absolutely prevents any serious enterprise. The scarcity of forage is doing more mischief amongst the cavalry of the Turks than that of the Russians.

The Press in Michigan.—Great excitement has been produced in Detroit and its vicinity, by a late decision of the Supreme Court in that territory. It seems that on the 4th inst. this Court gave its judgment in the case of John P. Sheldon, the editor, and Mr. Ball, the printer of the Detroit Gazette, for some contempt of this superior tribunal, arising from a publication in said paper, and that the editor was fined \$100 and costs, to stand committed until paid, and Mr. Ball to be discharged on paying the costs alone.

Mr. Sheldon on hearing the sentence, declared that he had formed the determination to go to prison, "and there to remain until the hairs of his head were as white as the walls of the Court-room, before he would pay any part of the fine." He was accordingly escorted to his new lodgings. Before sunset, however, the citizens of the place, to the number of three hundred, assembled, and having selected a chairman and secretary, proceeded to draw up certain resolutions expressing their indignation at what they considered the violated rights of a free citizen.

The excitement spread abroad with great rapidity; and on the 7th, three hundred citizens assembled and partook of a public dinner in the jail, at which were addresses, toasts, songs, &c. A subscription is to be taken up to pay the fine, by limiting the donations to 12 1/2 cents each. A convention of the territory has been called to meet at Detroit on the 9th April.

Public executions.—A memorial has been addressed to the Legislature by some of the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia, praying that the practice of executing criminals publicly may be discontinued; and that whenever capital punishment is inflicted, it may be done in the jail yard, without the presence of spectators, except the sheriffs, magistrates and constables, and a competent number of witnesses.

The experience of ages (say the petitioners) has proved that publicity in executions never serves to give force to example to prevent the commission of crime; on the contrary, it has happened even in our own state, that a man murdered a fellow creature, the evening of the same day on which he himself had witnessed the execution of a criminal for the same offence. We allude to the case of Burns, who was stabbed by Wilson in the year 1822, the day on which Leichter was hung at Lancaster. It is notorious also, that robberies are constantly committed under the gallows.

Maj. Gen. MACOMB has directed the annexed order, from the DEPARTMENT OF WAR, to be read at the head of each regiment and garrison in the service:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
17th March, 1829.

The proceedings of a General Court Martial, (Capt. B. Riley president,) in the case of William Huston, alias Wm. Hart, a private of the U. S. Army, charged with the crime of desertion, and sentenced to death, have been submitted to the consideration of the President.

The opinion is entertained, that while the conduct of the soldier presents no mitigating circumstances which in a state of war, would demand the interposition of the pardoning power, there is at the same time nothing in it, of a character which at a period of profound peace requires the punishment of death. He is therefore pardoned. But in thus interposing the arm of mercy between the offender and the law, the President desires it not to be considered as an evidence of his future course. The soldier who voluntarily steps forward to serve his country, and who afterwards, by forsaking her, adds perjury to the abandonment, can have no well founded claim to mercy, and hence should not expect it. Painful to the feelings as such executions must prove, if a warning of the consequences, so often given, shall fail of effect, mercy must cease to plead, and justice have its way.

By order of the President:
JNO. H. EATON.

Coenomen.—A London paper, speaking of our Secretary of State, calls him Van Bruner; the Devonport Telegraph, in England, calls him Van Bruen; and by the time the appointment reaches Holland, it will be Van Bruunel. But this is not so bad as the French Journals, in speaking of the

Burning of York Minister.—This venerable and celebrated edifice, one of the chief architectural glories of England, and one of the most magnificent structures troved by fire. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.



ADAMS SENTINEL. GETTYSBURG, APRIL 8.

Several official documents have been received by us, from our Representatives—which may be examined at the Office.

We have given place to the proceedings of the Chester county Democrats, who are dissatisfied with the late scene of intrigue at Harrisburg. It is a matter amongst themselves; and, as we are but lookers-on, we have nothing to do, but give our readers regular advisement of the state of affairs.

The Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania have made a report to the legislature, upon the extent of the losses by the floods and ice, upon the lines of Canal, during the present Spring—which, they say, has not exceeded \$17,000! Some of the newspapers, however, near the seat of destruction, seem to think and speak very differently upon the subject.

The act authorising the establishment of *Free Schools* in this borough, passed the Senate on the 26th ult. also an act relative to the State Road between Harrisburg, and Petersburg, in this county.

HARRISBURG, April 2.

Canal Navigation.—The Schuylkill canal is in full operation, and the same would be the case with the Union canal, but for the injury sustained by the dam at Reading. It is supposed, however, that this will be repaired in a few days.

Revised Code.—On Wednesday, the resolution on this subject, was considered in the House. Mr. Evans, of Fayette, gave a perspicuous exposition of the reasons that existed for the proposed revision. The arrival of the hour of 11, cut short discussion. This day, (Thursday) the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until Friday.

The Canal Commissioners' Bill has been amended in the House.

The commissioners in the first section of the bill now are P. S. V. Hamot, of Erie, David Frazer, of Washington, James S. Stevenson, of Pittsburg, James Clarke, of Westmoreland, John Mitchell, of Centre, David Scott, of Luzerne, John Forrey, of Lancaster, N. B. Eldred, of Pike, and B. W. Richards, of Philadelphia.

It is supposed that the Senate will concur in the amendments made by the House to this bill; and if this should be done, the signature of the Governor only will be wanting to make it a law.

When this bill becomes a law, the canal and loan bills may be expected to pass; and according to the progress made in these several bills in the course of the present week, depends the adjournment on the 14th or 21st of the present month.

Thursday, half past 11. The Senate has concurred in the amendments by the House, to the Canal Commissioners Bill.

HARRISBURG, April 4.
DISTURBANCE

Yesterday afternoon information reached this place that the laborers on the canal 8 or 10 miles above this, have turned out for higher wages, and would neither work themselves, nor suffer others to do so. Some of our citizens went up, but whether they succeeded in bringing the rioters to order, we have not heard when our paper went to press.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

Benjamin Sides, aged about 30 years, a coppersmith by trade, put an end to his existence yesterday afternoon, by shooting himself with a pistol through the breast. He went deliberately about the perpetration of this act, as in the forepart of the day he penned a letter to his brother in Lancaster county, containing, as is supposed, the announcement of his intention. And a few moments before his death, bade good bye to a young girl, a grand daughter of his landlord, telling her he was going away. She perceived the pistol in his hand and guessed his purpose, and hurrying down stairs alarmed the family. Before however they could reach the stairs, they heard the report of the pistol—when they entered his room, he was a corpse.

It is stated in a Kentucky paper that Judge Clarke, who at present represents the District in which Mr. Clay resides, declines a re-election, and that Mr. Clay will be a candidate at the ensuing Congressional election. We are pleased, says the Commercial Chronicle, to be thus early apprised of the intention of this distinguished orator and statesman, to resume his place on the floor of the U. S. H. of Representatives, and we are certain the fact will be hailed with enthusiasm throughout the country; and particularly so at this period, when its enemies are marshalling their strength for its destruction.—Those who recollect his former exertions in its establishment, cannot fail to feel enlivened at the prospect that it is to be sustained by the same transcendent abilities which contributed so largely to give it being. *Torch Light.*

Public Debt.—The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the proprietors of the unredeemed six per cent stock of 24th March, 1814, amounting to \$6,789,722 92, that it will be paid upon the surrender of the certificates, on the 1st of July next. *Nat. Journ.*

The Boundary Question.—The New York Enquirer of Monday, says, "We understand that three Commissioners, Messrs. Woodbury, Hughes and Preble, may, in all probability, be authorized to proceed to Holland, and there definitely settle the Eastern Boundary Question. Too much importance cannot be attached to any question of territorial limits between powers like England and the United States; and as border disputes are costly and interminable, they demand more than ordinary forms and attention to bring them to an auspicious and pacific termination."—*ib.*

The venerable Ex-President JAMES MADISON, in that patriotic spirit which has illustrated his whole life, has consented to serve, if elected, as a Member of the Convention which is to assemble in the State of Virginia to revise her Constitution.

CARLISLE, April 2.

Distressing Occurrence.—On Thursday evening last, the wife of Mr. Henry Lauch, near Kreider's mill, in this county, was shot in the abdomen, by a lad ten or twelve years of age, and died in excruciating pain, about five hours after—the whole load lodged in her body; and although two physicians were immediately called, their services availed nothing.—Death had marked her as his prey.—It is believed this unhappy affair was accidental.

ITEMS.

This year the English monarchy has completed the period of one thousand years, from the time that Egbert ascended the throne of England, after the union of the seven kingdoms.

A bill to prevent cows running at large in the high ways, has been discussed in the Legislature of Rhode Island. After some desultory debate, it was committed to Messrs. Bull and Steere.

Triumph of Art.—It is stated that such are the advantages we owe to mechanical arts, that one man can do in the present day what, four centuries ago, would have required one thousand men.

The ravages made by the wars of the Revolution and of the Empire upon the population and wealth of France, have been estimated according to M. Dupin, at 2,000,000 men, and \$2,664,000,000.

Domestic Manufactures.—The State of R. Island contains at this time 139 cotton factories. The Towns of Warwick and Smithfield, each contain twenty woollen and twenty cotton factories.

Test of Perfect Vaccination.—All persons should insist on the family surgeon using the test discovered by Dr. Bryce, of Edinburgh. It consists in vaccinating on the other arm, from the first one vaccinated. If the first has been perfect, both pustules will ripen precisely at the same time; if this does not take place, the constitution has not been properly affected, and vaccination must be repeated. This simple and easy security ought never to be neglected.

A maiden-face dandy mechanic, a few days since, expressed sincere regret to his shopmates that nature had not furnished him whiskers. They persuaded him to procure some *whisker salve*. He accordingly despatched a boy (to evade any observation being made on himself) for the manure recommended. The little fellow was punctual in commission; but the apothecary thinking he made a mistake, sent a blister salve, which was plastered on each side of the poor dupe's face from ears to mouth. By the time he got to his lodging his face began to smart, and his landlady remonstrated with him, and wished him to wash on the salve; but he said he could not think of such a thing, as his whiskers were taking root. Instead of which, to his very great disappointment, up came two large blisters. *Brighton Gaz.*

By the revised statutes of New York, it is enacted, that any person who shall confine, inveigle, or kidnap another, with intent to imprison him in the state or carry him out contrary to his will without lawful authority, shall be sentenced to the state prison at hard labor for a term not less than three nor more than fourteen years.

Population of Upper Canada.—Returns have been made to the Parliament of the Upper Province, from which it appears the population of that Province is 223,897.

The Messrs. Fourdrinier, England, patentees for making paper by machinery, have made a sheet of paper three feet wide and 400 feet long.

We find the following article in a New York paper.

"The fourth of March was celebrated at Concord, the seat of government for New Hampshire, by an immense concourse, and at the same time with more temperate festivities than are common at public dinners. The spacious hall of the Eagle coffee house was twice filled with guests on the occasion. The committee of arrangements were of those persons who hold the use of ardent spirits to be pernicious, and they allowed neither wine nor spirits a place on the table. The finest cider procured from the Shakers' farm, in Canterbury, was used as a substitute. The celebration went off gaily with songs and toasts."

[Cider will intoxicate the drinker, as well as brandy or whiskey. It is more mischievous to some stomachs and heads. The constitution may be ruined and the understanding impaired, by excessive and luxurious eating; and it may be mooted whether gluttony or epicurism do not destroy as many lives as the use of ardent spirits. There is an operation vulgarly called whipping the Devil round the stump, to which mankind are wonderfully prone.]

National Gaz.

Distressing Mortality.—It appears from the Gibraltar Chronicle of January 12, that one thousand six hundred and eighteen persons had, within a few months previous to that date, fallen victims to a fever denominated the "black vomit fever," similar to that which committed such ravages there in 1804, and in 1813-14.

West-Chester Republican.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE GLOBE.

	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.
Asia,	400,000,000	15,259,000	26
Europe,	192,000,000	3,250,000	90
Africa,	50,000,000	11,000,000	4½
America,	35,000,000	15,500,000	2
Australia, &c	5,000,000	4,500,000	½

Total, 680,000,000 49,500,000 123

NOTE.—The amount of the population of the Globe is very uncertain; some estimate it at upwards of 1,000,000,000, and some reduce it to less than half that number.

RELIGION.

Pagans,	320,000,000
Christians,	235,000,000
Mahometans,	120,000,000
Jews,	5,000,000
Total,	680,000,000
General Divisions of Christians.	
Roman Catholics,	125,000,000
Protestants,	60,000,000
Greek Church, &c.	50,000,000

Christians, 235,000,000

NOTE.—From this view it appears that nearly one half of the inhabitants of the Globe, are Pagans; more than one sixth Mahometans; and but little more than one-third enjoy the light of the gospel.—*Darby.*

MARRIED.

On Sunday the 20th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Gutelius, Mr. Thomas Bossly to Miss Sarah Hilbert, both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Henry Gutelius to Miss Catharine Musser, both of Littlestown.

On Tuesday the 25th ult. by the Rev. A. H. Lochman, Mr. Andrew Keeser, (formerly of this borough,) to Miss Catharine Bruu, both of Harrisburg.

DIED.

On Tuesday the 31st ult. Mrs. MARTHA WILSON, widow of Mr. Robert Wilson, deceased, of Straban township, aged 61 years. In her social character she was kind and most respected; as a wife and a mother, prudent and wisely affectionate. In her Christian character she was consistent. By the gospel of Christ her life appeared to be regulated: by its consolations, her trials were alleviated—and her latter end peace.

On Saturday the 28th ult. at Harrisburg, FREN S. KELLEY, Esq. a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, from the 24th Senatorial District.

On Sunday evening the 29th ult. at Harrisburg, WILLIAM LEHMAN, Esq. a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, from the city of Philadelphia.

On Thursday the 26th ult. JACOB DECHERT, Esq. Post-master of Chambersburg.

It appears that more than one half the revenue of the state during the last year, was received from the city of Philadelphia, viz: 340,893 dollars 58 cents; and from all other parts of the state, 656,476 dollars 15 cents. The city has also paid in addition, loans and premiums on loans, 2,132,100 dollars.

Anecdote.—A gentleman waited on Gen. Jackson at Washington, and sat some time. Rising to go away, he remarked, that he would not encroach longer on the President's time; whereupon the President said, "Sit down, Sir, and stay; I like to have you; you are the first man who has come to see me without asking for an office."

Massachusetts Journal.

SILVER PLATING.

H. Wampler & J. B. Danner, BEG leave to inform the Inhabitants of Gettysburg, and the Public generally, that they have commenced the

SILVER PLATING,

in all its various branches, under the Firm of "WAMPLER & DANNER." Their shop is in Baltimore-street, connected with Mrs. Wampler's Tanner-shop.

They hope, from a desire to please all those who may favor them with their custom, to receive a generous share of the public patronage.

N. B. Orders from a distance will meet with punctual attention. Gettysburg, April 7.

To the Public.

WM. GILLESPIE, RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken that well known

TAVERN STAND,

THE EAGLE HOTEL,

formerly occupied by B. GILBERT, situate in Baltimore-street. The house is large and commodious; the Stables roomy and good. His Bar will at all times be furnished with the best of Liquors; and his Table will constantly be furnished with plenty of the best the Market can afford. His Beds are good—and an attentive Hostler to attend the Stables. Those that favor him with a call, may rest assured, that every exertion will be made to render both Man and Horse comfortable, and give general satisfaction. Gettysburg, April 7.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Creditors of JACOB PARR, deceased, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Auditors to apportion the assets of said Estate amongst the Creditors of said Intestate; and they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Mrs. Winrott, in Gettysburg, on Friday the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place those who have claims are requested to exhibit them.

ALEX'R RUSSELL, GEORGE SMYSER, ROBERT G. HARPER.

April 7.

BRIGADE ORDERS!

THE Enrolled Militia of the 2nd Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz:—

IN COMPANIES, on Monday the 4th of May next, at such places as their Commanding Officers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS, as follows, viz.: The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regt. on Monday the 11th; the 2d Battalion of do. on Tuesday the 12th. The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regt. on Wednesday the 13th; the 2d Battalion of do. on Thursday the 14th. The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regt. on Friday the 15th; and the 2d Battalion of do. on Saturday the 16th of May next—unless the Commanding Officers should direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof.

Volunteer Companies may attach themselves to which of the above Battalions they may find most convenient, and parade with such for inspection.

Appeals, for the Militia, on Monday the 8th of June next—for Volunteers, on Monday the 2d of November next.

JACOB SANDERS, Brig. Insp. 2d Brig. 5th Div. Pa. Ma April 7.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-office at Petersburg, (Littles Town), Pa. April 1, 1829.

Frederick Brickhart, John McKinney, Jacob Craver, Sheldon Marks, Henry Fisel, Alfred Newlon, John Fitsmens, John Wyatt, Conrad Haverstock, Andrew Winrott, Elizabeth Hughes, David Warner, Philip Long, David Zack, George Muth, F. LEAS, P. M.

April 7.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified, that an ELECTION will be held at the house, of Mr. John Wolf, innkeeper, in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, on Monday the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, for the purpose of electing TWO Persons to serve as MANAGERS for one year.

The Commissioners of Cumberland and Adams counties, are also hereby notified to attend at the same time and place, to choose THREE Persons to serve as MANAGERS, for the like period, on behalf of the Commonwealth.

By order of the President, ROBT. M-FARLANE, Sec'y. April 7.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. April 1st, 1829—which if not lifted before the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as Dead Letters.

A. continued. Edwin A. Atlee, John Long, George Armor 2, John Lower, Thomas Armstrong, John Leas, Wm. Ashwell, Jacob Lary, Fordy Bear, Daniel Longanecker, Peter Beisell 3, Jane Lowden, James H. Buckler, Eve Lawver, David Byers 3, M. Hannah Blake, William Miller, Wm. Bayley, John Miller, Henry Bessecker, Thomas M'Kellip 2, David Beecher (tanner) 2, Charles M'Alcer, Isabella Boyd, Ann S. Menough, James Boyd 2, Sheldon Marks 2, John Beecher, Thomas M'Cune, Hugh Black, Mr. Miller (Potter), Adam Bucher, Samuel Miller, George Bowman, George Menich, Andrew Bushman, Silas M'Clure, David M'Elroy, James B. Moore, Robert M'Grew, Joshua Craig, John M'Clanahan, Cage Coins, John Paxton, Mary Cook, William Pierce, Joshua Conoway, Robert Mickle, Joseph Coshaw, Sarah W. M'Kee, Joseph Coshaw, Jesse M'Allister, Ludwick Coffer, Jacob Maring, D. George Diffendall, Martha M'Dermid, Doct. Saml. P. Dillon, Robert Morrison 2, Valentine Doff, Elizabeth Martin, James Dobbin, Michael Menich, E. Sarah Noel, Jacob Eicholtz, or J. O. Garvin, Esq., Jacob Oyster, Abraham Eckart, P. John Porterbar, David Ecker, John Paxton, Jacob Eckerd, William Pierce, Anderson Ewing, Andrew Polley, John Etzler, Samuel Patterson, Elias Eyer, F. William Reamson, Eliza Fletcher, Mary Richards, Azel Fitch, or J. P. John Rothman, Ayres, John Kothman, Peter Freye, Esq., John Kinker, David Fletcher, Henry Forry, Jonathan Rieman, Hannah Ferree, S. James Stuart, Peter Ferree, Dennis Sweney 2, G. George Saum, George Gilbert, David Sanderson, Jacob Gillespy, Jonas Spaid, Philip Craft 2, John N. Starr, Philip Gallagher, Lowrie Sibbett, Henry Gipe, Adam Swope, Elizabeth Graft, Daniel Sprenkle, H. Lindsey Sturgeon, T. Philip Heagy, Andrew Thomas, Robert Huston, Robert Taylor, Andrew Howlet, Mary Thompson, Simon Hollinger, Conrad Thomas, Susan Hartzell (formerly Shriver), David Troxell, Lysias Heape, Joseph O. Thompson, Jesse Hamilton, Joseph Taylor, Catharine Huber, James A. Thompson, Daniel & David Harman, W. William Watkins, Samuel Hunter, William Wright, George F. Hoke, William Whitrow, David Heagy, Jacob Weaver, I. John Welty, "Intelligencer," J. John Woods, Hugh Jackson, Ezronie Wobillke, K. Rebecca Weakly, Abraham Kitchen, John Wanck 3, Dr. Elijah Kille, William Work, Mary Kiefaber, Henry Wampler, Conrad Keefhaber, John White, Elizabeth Keech, Nancy Wills, L. Elizabeth Lamerson, Z. Maj. George Ziegler, Mary Ann Livingston, JOHN HERSH, Jr. P. M. [April 7.] 3t

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its honor and its rights are firmly maintained; and if the domestic policy which has been hitherto pursued shall be still continued, the country may have no cause to regret the recent change. But if we should be involved in unnecessary war, or any of our rights should be abandoned, or our honor tarnished; if the interests of our navigation or commerce shall be sacrificed; or if the protection of our manufactures shall be abandoned; the improvements of our country be neglected, and the public treasure misapplied, those who did not concur in that change, will find some of their worst fears realized. If misrule shall be accompanied by a spirit of relentless proscription, expelling from public employments men of tried capacity and integrity, and filling their places with others devoid of the requisite attainments; and if all these evils shall flow from the counsels of secret, unseen, unworthy and irresponsible advisers, then those who co-operated in bringing about the late event will have just cause to lament their success. Above all, the people of this country are not prepared, and I trust in God will never be prepared, to set up any human idol to be worshipped, nor to consider all the duties of patriotism as comprehended in blind devotion to such an idol. If an edict shall be sent forth, requiring that, instead of great and enduring principles of liberty and policy, attachment to the name of an individual shall constitute the sole passport to public confidence, and that all who do not profess it shall be excluded from public situations, my life upon it, such an edict will never be registered in the hearts of American freemen.

Fellow Citizens, I thank you from the bottom of my heart, for your enthusiastic reception of me at this place; and with fervent wishes for your success and prosperity in your various vocations, I request leave to offer, as a toast, - The Constitution, as it has been, and as it ought to be, always expounded, affording protection to our arts as it gives vigor to our arms, in all collisions with Foreign powers."

Mr. CLAY.—In answer to an address to him, at Cumberland, in behalf of his friends and the friends of Internal Improvement, residents of that town and Alleghany county, Mr. CLAY said, in reply to the expression of an anxious desire to see him again in public life—"Whether he should hereafter take any part or not in public affairs, was a question, requiring many considerations to be weighed, and among them that arising out of the state of his health. He should maturely deliberate on them all, after his return home. Whatever the result might be, he would always retain a grateful recollection of the friendly wishes and sentiments which had been just expressed." A Public Dinner was given to him, at which ROGER PERRY, Esq. presided. Nat. Int.

Editors.—The editors of newspapers appear to be high in favor with the "powers that be." Mr. Danforth has got a Collectorship in Providence; Mr. Hill, and Mr. Kendall, snug births at Washington; Mr. Green, the Boston Post-Office; Mr. Carr is said to be promised a lucrative place in the Custom House at Baltimore; and Mr. Noah has also the promise, we hear, of the office of Surveyor of the Port of New-York. Mr. Duff Green is already rewarded to his heart's content. A long train, it is said, is yet to come. This is what Mr. Van Buren would call "improving the press"—what the Jackson men, some months ago, would have called "buying up the press"—but which we, not wishing to be captious, would modestly say, is only a further exemplification of the old rule, "that the laborer is worthy of his hire."

Only to think, now, what vials of wrath would have been poured upon Mr. Adams' head, had he so sinned! We should never have heard the last of it. The voices of these guardians of the People's rights are now, however, hushed. May we not address them in the language of a cotemporary?—"What are ye mute? Is 'Othello's' occupation gone? Has Iago deserted his vocation? Has Duff Green lost his lynx eye and buffalo nose? Has Amos Kendall's Indian spirit fled? Where is George Kremer with his loud unsparing cry? Where is Stephen Simpson, with his unbought, and unbuyable pen and press? Alas, alas, these patriots have breathed the infected air of the marble palace, and all their energies have forsaken them—their limbs are paralyzed, their faculties have fled, their eyes are closed, their mouths are shut! Alas, alas, what will now become of our country!" Alexandria Gaz.

The fable of the Fox and the Flies, by all accounts, would not be without an useful lesson in Washington City. Office seekers in crowds have paid their congratulatory visit to the President, urging their meritorious services in destroying the late unholy coalition. It cannot be expected that every craving maw will be gorged—the whole treas-

ury of the United States would not suffice for that. If we were disposed to moralize, we would say, that the most sordid motives were at the bottom of much of the love, which the friends of General Jackson manifested for his cause. What will you give me for my services? In the county of — I was the pioneer of the good cause: I brought 100 votes to bear on the election! We have heard of a saying of honest George Kremer which has some fairness in it. He retired from Washington in high dudgeon at the sight of the throngs of applicants, who were hanging on the skirts of the officers now in power: Adams and Clay were corrupt, said he, but theirs was child's play to what is going on in Washington now!

We imagine that the dense fog of prejudice which enveloped many of the acts of the late Administration is now clearing off, and that they will soon appear in their true character and proportions. It will be found that no era in the affairs of our national concerns has been attended with more devotion to the public good, on the part of public servants, than the period of the last four years.

That the present cabinet is falling into some of the errors, so loudly complained of in their predecessors, is obvious.—Every body knows the clamor which was raised about the appointment of a printer (Binns,) to execute the public printing in Philadelphia: This man performed the task assigned him, and tried to write up the coalition: look at the opposite of the picture—Isaac Hill, of New-Hampshire, an editor of talents, once violently opposed to General Jackson, has been honored with an office worth \$3000 a year, for writing down the coalition and for libelling Mr. Adams. The only difference in the two cases is this—Binns was employed by the Secretary of the Treasury to do the job and paid in advance: Hill was remunerated by the President after he had finished his. Binns had the shabby sum of \$100 per annum—Hill has enough for a coach and six.

While on the subject of office-seekers, we cannot omit a brief description of one of those geatry who lately flocked to Washington, in quest of a situation. He was a brainless Doctor of Medicine, who from having once been looked on by General Jackson, in Tennessee, took it into his empty noddle that he could get an office by barely asking; and that the only qualification necessary to fill it was that of being able to drink grog, get drunk, and treat his visitors. Such was the stupidity of the man, that he went so far as to rent a house in Washington, for the accommodation of his family, and of course gave out that he was appointed to fill a situation that requires a most extended range of knowledge, and a long and laborious application to its details. His first interview with the President convinced him that he had "counted without his host," and he was forced to retire, in the common phrase, "with a flea in his ear," and, like most of the disappointed herd, vented his mortification in curses on the man from whom he had no reason to expect the least favor. Wash. Chronicle.

CHAMBERSBURG, March 31. We learn with deep regret, that a most foul and wicked deed was perpetrated in Peters Township, in this county, on Thursday night last. Some cruel and malicious villain, entered the bed chamber of Mr. JAMES DICKEY, one of our most respectable citizens, and attempted to kill him with an axe, while he lay asleep! The monster struck him across the face with the edge of the axe, and left him for dead, and we are sorry to add there is too much reason to fear, that the dreadful wound will prove mortal. We understand that Mr. Dickey has no recollection of feeling the wound when it was given, and that a distressing mystery envelopes the affair with respect to the perpetrator of the crime.—Repository.

There has been a rising of the Slaves on certain plantations about 40 miles from New Orleans. It created great alarm, but was speedily suppressed and two of the ringleaders hung. Fred. Examiner.

It is announced in a Kentucky paper that the Hon. James Clark, who is a member of Congress from what is called Mr. Clay's district, declines a reelection, and that Mr. Clay will be his successor. Nat. Gaz.

NEW-YORK, March 24. Rowland Stephenson was yesterday discharged by the Recorder, from arrest, at the suits of the agents under the commission of bankruptcy, in London, on the ground that no affidavits of debts were produced; and to-day, in the matter of Parkins' suit, he was in like manner discharged from arrest, by the Superior Court, on the ground, that having been illegally brought within the jurisdiction of the State, the process of the Courts could not attach. So Row-

land Stephenson is at large, and as the Courts of the United States have no jurisdiction in suits between Aliens, he is in no danger from that quarter. N. Y. Am.

From an account published in the N. York papers, it appears that Stephenson, the absconding banker, abstracted funds and securities from the firm, for which he has given no account, to the amount of two hundred and eighteen thousand pounds sterling—nearly a million of dollars! Stephenson has been released from arrest, and is now at liberty.

Catholic Emancipation and Free Trade to India are the leading subjects of discussion in the English papers, and appear to cast in the shade even the proceedings of the belligerents in the East. Speculations about the first will in all probability, be so quickly followed by the reality, it would be waste of time to indulge them. The next arrivals will, there is little doubt, inform us of the reception given to Mr. O'Connell, and also whether the present Parliament and Government of Great Britain will or will not make concessions to the Catholics.

An Antiquarian and Historical Society has been formed at Vandalia, Illinois—a town where the first tree was cut down eight years ago. One of the principal objects is, to make investigations concerning a race of People which inhabited the territory of that State before the present Indian tribes, and committees have been appointed on that subject.

The House of Representatives of N. York, on Wednesday, ordered the bank bill to a third reading by a vote of 76 to 29. The bill creates a fund, by contribution from the banks, to pay the debts of those which may become insolvent; appointing three commissioners with \$1500 a year to each.

A lady seamstress of our acquaintance says that she has taken the trouble of counting the number of stitches required in making a common shirt, and found it to be 15,532. This seems a large number. Boston paper.

The national debt of the 16 kingdoms and 44 principalities of Europe amounts to 744,000,000 sterling, while that of England alone amounts to 777,000,000.

From the New Orleans Advertiser, Feb. 28. An extraordinary circumstance.—Four months ago, a child two years of age swallowed a needle two and 3/4 inches long. Yesterday morning the needle was taken out of the right side, just above the hip, were it had forced its way, and was considerably corroded. The child has for the last three months taken medicine for the dropsy, her body being much swelled.

The Duke of Northumberland, the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is in his 44th year. He has an income of 260,000 or 270,000 pounds sterling per annum, which in United States currency amounts to nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars per annum.

At a dance in Virginia, the following persons cut a rigadown. The father, the grand-father, the great-grand-father; the daughter, the mother, and the grand-mother; the son, the grand-son, and the great-grand-son—all on the floor at the same time!

The good natured Editor of the Schoharie Republican says: "The editor—printer—publisher—foreman, and oldest apprentice, (two in all) are confined by sickness" and the whole establishment is left in care of the devil!

Canadian Giant.—A man is now exhibiting himself at Montreal. (price 2s. 6d. the sight,) who is 6 feet 4 1/2 inches high; measures 6 feet 10 inches round the waist; 40 inches round the calf of the leg, and three feet ten inches round the thigh. He is 53 years of age, and weighs 619 lbs. He is but little inferior in weight to the celebrated Daniel Lambert, and is said to be decidedly his superior in strength, as he has been known, without any apparent effort, to swing to and fro, and ring, with one hand, a bell weighing five cwt. He is about to visit the United States.

Rail Ways.—A Letter from Jonathan Knight and other Engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road company, now in England, states that "On the Killingworth Rail-Road, part of which has an inclination of 30 feet per mile, a Locomotive Engine of eight horse power descends with a train of twenty loaded wagons and returns with the same number of empty ones—each wagon weighing about 11 tons, and containing 50 cwt of coal—in all 4 tons for each wagon. On the Stockton and Darlington Rail-Way we have seen a Locomotive Engine of ten horse power, descend a slope of ten feet per

mile with a train of twelve loaded wagons at 15 miles per hour, and return with the same wagons loaded at the rate of ten miles per hour—the weight of each wagon averaging 25 cwt. and containing 53 cwt. of coals—and Mr. Hackforth informs us, it is by no means unusual for a Locomotive Engine to take 24 loaded wagons from New Shildon to Stockton, a distance of 20 miles—return with the empty ones, and afterwards proceed with a like number to Darlington, eight miles, and return with the wagons to New Shildon in 12 hours. Indeed the same Engine has travelled with a train of 24 empty wagons from Stockton to Darlington 12 miles in one hour. The whole distance is ascending—a small portion as much as 72 feet per mile and a considerable portion of it 36 feet per mile. Such are the statements which have been made to us and which in general we know to be facts."

It has recently been decided by the Supreme Court of this State, that under the charter of a Church which contained the following—"any person paying rent shall be entitled to vote"—females, though they paid pew rent, were not entitled to such a privilege.

An Iron Wire factory has recently been put into operation at Beaver Falls, near Pittsburg. The Statesman informs us that "the wire is made of the Juniata iron, and is in every respect equal to the best English wire. Round, smooth, strong, and flexible, it is adapted to every purpose to which iron wire is usually applied, and is of a quality so uniformly good, that no loss occurs in the working of it; while much of the English wire is so brittle as to occasion great waste. All the sizes from No. 1, to 36, are made, and the factory is capable of producing a ton per week."

A law has been made in Canton, condemning those who open shops to sell opium, to death by strangling. Those who are caught smoking, to be exposed two months with wooden collars about their necks, after which they are to be sent to the territory, and given to the soldiers as slaves.

Borders of the Danube, Jan. 26.—If, contrary to all likelihood, the Ottoman troops crossed the Danube to make an incursion into Wallachia, or if they moved in force against Varna and the Russian positions in Bulgaria, these last would be at this moment in a state to repulse them; for we learn that the numerous bodies of reserve, cantoned in Bessarabia, have made movements since the first of January to approach in mass the Pruth and Lower Danube, and it is even probable that a part of them has already entered Moldavia.—These operations in the depth of winter will be understood, when it is recollected that the cold in those countries renders the roads much more passable in January and February than in November and December, so that the troops can not only execute their marches with much less difficulty, but the transportation of provisions is much easier than it was some weeks ago. It is true that the navigation of the Black Sea is very dangerous, even in April, and that it is almost impossible to furnish provisions to Varna and the other ports in Bulgaria by that way.—But it is to be supposed that necessary precautions to supply them were taken at the time when that sea was yet navigable. At all events, if it became indispensable to strengthen the garrisons of those places, it would be less difficult to transport provisions now, than during the last months, as the magazines of Bessarabia are overflowing with supplies, which have accumulated until an army of 200,000 men might be supported with them for more than eight months. It has lately been announced that the army under the command of General Osten Sacken, had been put in motion, to repair to the theatre of war. This army is encamped in the southern parts of Russia, and its head quarters are at Mohilow, on the Dnieper. It is an army of reserve, from which the moving army has drawn its reinforcements. Paris, Feb. 1.

The Nuremberg Courier, gives the following intelligence from the frontiers of Turkey, dated Jan. 5:

"The rumor gains ground that Tchapau Oglou, at the head of his fine Asiatic cavalry, is attempting to cut off the Russian army from all communication with Varna; and, from the extreme cold, as well as the immense masses of ice, which render all approach by sea impossible, the present masters of that fortress will find themselves in a most critical situation. The Porte appears to be directing formidable operations for the approaching campaign against the Asiatic provinces which have fallen before the Russian forces under Gen. Paskevitch, who is anxiously applying to his government for reinforcements, as his positions are already in danger. In Wallachia the demonstrations of the Turks do not, as yet, go beyond some skirmishes in carrying off cattle, which fall most severely on the

unfortunate inhabitants. The winter, from the rigor with which it is now felt, absolutely prevents any serious enterprise. The scarcity of forage is doing more mischief amongst the cavalry of the Turks than that of the Russians.

The Press in Michigan.—Great excitement has been produced in Detroit and its vicinity, by a late decision of the Supreme Court in that territory. It seems that on the 4th inst. this Court gave its judgment in the case of John P. Sheldon, the editor, and Mr. Ball, the printer of the Detroit Gazette, for some contempt of this superior tribunal, arising from a publication in said paper, and that the editor was fined \$100 and costs, to stand committed until paid, and Mr. Ball to be discharged on paying the costs alone.

Mr. Sheldon on hearing the sentence, declared that he had formed the determination to go to prison, "and there to remain until the hairs of his head were as white as the walls of the Court-room, before he would pay any part of the fine." He was accordingly escorted to his new lodgings. Before sunset, however, the citizens of the place, to the number of three hundred, assembled, and having selected a chairman and secretary, proceeded to draw up certain resolutions expressing their indignation at what they considered the violated rights of a free citizen.

The excitement spread abroad with great rapidity; and on the 7th, three hundred citizens assembled and partook of a public dinner in the jail; at which were addresses, toasts, songs, &c. A subscription is to be taken up to pay the fine, by limiting the donations to 12 1/2 cents each. A convention of the territory has been called to meet at Detroit on the 9th April.

Public executions.—A memorial has been addressed to the Legislature by some of the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia, praying that the practice of executing criminals publicly may be discontinued; and that whenever capital punishment is inflicted, it may be done in the jail-yard, without the presence of spectators, except the sheriffs, magistrates and constables, and a competent number of witnesses.

The experience of ages (say the petitioners) has proved that publicity in executions never serves to give force to example to prevent the commission of crime; on the contrary, it has happened even in our own state, that a man murdered a fellow creature, the evening of the same day on which he himself had witnessed the execution of a criminal for the same offence.—We allude to the case of Burns, who was stabbed by Wilson in the year 1822, the day on which Lechler was hung at Lancaster. It is notorious also, that robberies are constantly committed under the gallows.

Maj. Gen. MACOMB has directed the annexed order, from the DEPARTMENT OF WAR, to be read at the head of each regiment and garrison in the service: WAR DEPARTMENT, 17th March, 1829.

The proceedings of a General Court Martial, (Capt. B. Riley president,) in the case of William Huston, alias Wm. Hart, a private of the U. S. Army, charged with the crime of desertion, and sentenced to death, have been submitted to the consideration of the President.

The opinion is entertained, that while the conduct of the soldier presents no mitigating circumstances which in a state of war, would demand the interposition of the pardoning power, there is at the same time nothing in it, of a character which at a period of profound peace requires the punishment of death. He is therefore pardoned. But in thus interposing the arm of mercy between the offender and the law, the President desires it not to be considered as an evidence of his future course. The soldier who voluntarily steps forward to serve his country, and who afterwards, by forsaking her, adds perjury to the abandonment, can have no well founded claim to mercy, and hence should not expect it. Painful to the feelings as such executions must prove, if a warning of the consequences, so often given, shall fail of effect, mercy must cease to plead, and justice have its way. By order of the President: JNO. H. EATON.

Cognomen.—A London paper, in speaking of our Secretary of State, calls him Van Bruner: the Devonport Telegraph, in England, calls him Van Brunen; and by the time the appointment reaches Holland, it will be Van Brunnal. But this is not so bad as the French Journal, in speaking of the English Premier, as *Monsieur Villinton*.

Burning of York Minister.—This venerable and celebrated edifice, one of the chief architectural glories of England, and one of the most important structures in Europe, has been nearly destroyed by fire. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

BORROWING.
From the Christian Advocate and Journal.
The piece which recently appeared in your paper signed 'A Lender' has done some good. Several neighbors have since found things which they supposed were lost, but which, it now appears, were lent only a long time since.

When I first read the article of 'A Lender,' I thought it was personal, and starting suddenly from my chair, 'Scoundrel!' said I, 'who has been writing about me? I'll go to the printer, and find out the author, and give him a severe castigation. I'll—I'll—Russell Jarvis him, I caught my hat, and started for the printing office. My good woman would tell what made the man set so—it being one of her peculiar expressions on such occasions. On reaching the outer door I met neighbor Black's ruddy faced arch 'Master,' said he, 'here is your breaking up hoe and hand saw that father borrowed of you last fall. Father says you have been writing about it in the newspapers about it.' Bent on my purpose of revenge, I hastened along, struck half dumb at what the boy had said. I had not gone far, or far I saw square Stony pass along with a wheelbarrow. My eye followed him. He ran it up close to a house, and then climbed out. 'Here, Old Testy, is your wheelbarrow.' 'Take it, and keep it to yourself, and be hang, to you; but be careful you never let the water to abuse me again.' 'Thanks to myself,' it might perhaps be as well for me to haul in my job, and tack about, and see how matters stood with me at home. I did so. Search was made. Many things were found on my premises that did not belong to me. I sent Tabitha home with the borrowed books. Luna was off with Mrs. Purblind's spectacles that I borrowed four weeks ago, at church, to find the hymn. Rosa hastened away with madam Gooddive's sausage machine. John shouldered Mr. Farmwell's plough, which had laid out all winter. I carried back parson Holdforth's Bible concordance, and neighbor Stonecutter's crow-bar and drills. As I was going on sweeping my premises of these borrowed articles, the words, 'Alas, it was borrowed!' more than once rose to my lips, and conscience, now for the first time awakened to the subject, urged me on so rapidly that I did not again once think of tweaking the printer's nose, or of flogging 'A Lender.' I determined never to borrow but when it was absolutely necessary, and return the article when I have done using it. Such, sir, is the succinct history, and the firm resolution, of one who has heretofore been negligent in duty.

A REFORMED BORROWER.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.
The following tables of the number of inhabitants in the two largest states in the union taken at four different periods under the authority of the United States; also of four of our largest cities, to which our own has been added, and for the same periods of time; and also of the city and state of New York for eight different periods, have been furnished us by an obliging correspondent.

TABLE No. 1.

Years.	No. of inhabitants.	No. of inhabitants.
1790	327,016	434,373
1800	586,141	602,543
1810	959,049	810,094
1820	1,375,939	1,046,840

The increase of population in the state of New York, in the period of 30 years, is one million forty eight thousand nine hundred and seventy three, having somewhat more than four-folded its number of inhabitants in that period.

TABLE No. 2.

Albany.	N. York.	Phila.	Balt.	Boston.
1790	3,506	33,022	42,520	13,503
1800	5,349	60,483	67,811	26,514
1810	9,356	96,373	87,989	46,555
1820	12,630	123,706	106,116	62,627

Of these cities, Baltimore has the largest proportionate increase, having nearly five-folded its population in 30 years; and the city of New York has the next largest, having five-folded its number of souls in 35 years.

TABLE No. 3.		
City of N. York. State of N. York.		
1756	10,881	94,616
1771	21,865	163,338
1786	23,614	238,896
1790	33,022	327,016
1800	60,483	589,141
1810	96,373	956,049
1820	123,706	1,375,989
1825	166,086	1,616,489

Admitting, and the fact probably will not be doubted by any who are acquainted with the subject, that the city of New York, at this time, contains 200,000 souls, it will be seen that it has nearly ten-folded its population within the period of 75 years; and allowing the population of the whole state (as seems to be universally admitted) to be two millions, its increase during the same period is also somewhat more than ten fold.

Present number of souls.

In the State of New York	2,000,000
In the city of New York	200,000
In the city of Albany	20,000

The reader will no doubt remark, that from 1756 to the present date, the state and city of New York have borne very nearly the same relative proportion, the city being one tenth part of the whole state; and so also of the cities of Albany and N. York; the former uniformly sustaining a population of one tenth of that of the latter since 1790.

DR. SMYSER,
HAS taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. Paxton, in West York-street—where he can at all times be consulted on Professional business. The most ample recommendations as to his skill in **SURGERY** can be exhibited.

13,000
First rate Half Spanish **SEGARS,**
JUST received, and for sale, by the thousand or single hundred, to suit purchasers. Inquire at the Stage-Office.
March 31.

Cheap Goods.
JOHN STEWART, (of D.)
WISHES to inform the Public, that he has bought out the STORE of Mr. GEORGE ARNOLD—comprising a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass, and Queens-Ware.
The above Goods are a choice selection, and very generally new. They have been bought upon such terms, as to enable me to sell cheap. The Public are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves—when they may rest assured of having Goods offered as cheap as they can possibly be had elsewhere.
The Subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage—as his assortment will at all times be kept good. J. S. Gettysburg, March 31.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber is now about to quit business, having sold out his whole Stock of Goods to Mr. JOHN STEWART—who will continue the business as before, at the same stand. Having determined to quit business expressly for the purpose of collecting my outstanding moneys—those indebted to me, either by Bond, Note or Book Account, will be so good as to call and close the same in the course of a few weeks.
The Public will please accept my sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement I have received from them heretofore; and I hope still to have the pleasure of giving them a few more bargains, as I have engaged to assist Mr. Stewart occasionally for a short time—and may be pretty generally found at the Store until I get my business settled.
GEORGE ARNOLD.
March 31.

DON'T YOU WANT \$30,000?

Union Canal Lottery,
Class No. 3, for 1829.
To be drawn on Thursday the 16th of April.
60 Numbers—9 drawn ballots.
SCHEME.
1 prize of \$30,000 is \$30,000
1 " 15,000 is 15,000
1 " 10,000 is 10,000
1 " 5,000 is 5,000
1 " 4,010 is 4,010
10 prizes of 1,000 are 10,000
10 " 500 are 5,000
10 " 400 are 4,000
10 " 300 are 3,000
29 " 200 are 5,800
51 " 90 are 4,590
51 " 80 are 4,080
51 " 70 are 3,570
102 " 60 are 6,120
102 " 50 are 5,100
102 " 40 are 4,080
204 " 30 are 6,120
1,122 " 20 are 22,440
11,475 " 10 are 114,750
13,395 prizes, amounting to \$273,760
Whole Tickets \$10 00 Quarter, 2 50
Half, 5 00 Eighth, 1 25
For sale in great variety at

WILL'S GROCERY STORE.
Gettysburg, March 31.

PRINTING, of every description promptly executed at this Office.

THREE HORSES.
TWO Brown, and one Sorrel, with Saddles and Bridles, were taken up by the Subscriber, on Sunday morning last, about half a mile from Gettysburg, on the Mummaburg road. They appeared to have been very hard rode. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
HENRY BUTLER.
March 31.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice to those who are indebted to him, by Note or Book Account, that his Books and Notes have been left in the hands of Amos Maginly, Esq. of Millers-Town, with whom they are desired to call and settle the same at an early day.
DAVID EICKER, Jr.
March 31.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and so re directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 15th of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following **REAL ESTATE**, viz.:

A Lot of Ground,
situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abdiel Slo- neker and the heirs of Robert Wilson, deceased, containing Two Acres, more or less, on which are erected a 2 story

Log Dwelling-house, & **Log Stable.** Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Andrew Miller. —ALSO,

Three Lots of Ground,
situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, fronting on East York street, bounded on the west by Lot of Robert Hunter, and on the north and east by Alleys, on which are erected a

Dwelling-house, (part frame and part log) a log Shop, and log Stable. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Murphy, Jun. —ALSO,

The Interest of John Hamilton in a certain Tract of Land,
situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Sweney, William McPherson, Esq. and others, containing 235 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a log

Dwelling-house and log Barn. —ALSO, A

Tract of Mountain LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Dennis McGuire, John Robinson and others, containing 90 acres, more or less. —ALSO,

Two Lots of Ground,
situate in Mummaburg, fronting on the turnpike, and bounded on the north west by a lot of George Hossler, on which is erected a

Log Dwelling-house. —ALSO,

A Tract of Land,
situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Thompson, David Demaree and others, containing 52 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

Log Dwelling-house, & Log Barn. —ALSO,

A Tract of Land,
situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of David Demaree, John Collins and others, containing 25 Acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as late the Estate of Frederick Cleveland.
PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 31.

The Elegant, high-bred, and full-blooded

COACH-HORSE

MISS Columbus,
Will be kept for service this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in York-street, Gettysburg, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week; and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at the stable of Col. Jas. Reed, in Millers-Town.

This noted animal has been kept at the rate of Eight Dollars the season, and Six Dollars to ensure; but in order to give every individual an opportunity to promote the breed of fine Horses in this section of our country, he will be let one third lower than ever he has been before.

For particulars, see bills.

JOHN ASH.
March 31.

Fresh Goods,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from the City, with a General Assortment of British and Domestic

DRY GOODS,
Queens-Ware, Groceries, & LIQUORS,
which he will sell low for Cash and Country Produce.
THOMAS J. COOPER.
March 24.

A CARD.
THE Books of Doctor PAXTON are in the hands of JOHN HERSH, Jr., to whom all persons are requested to pay their accounts before the first of July next—as, after that date, they will be in the hands of —, Esq.
March 24.

WANTED,
A WOOL CARDER,
FOR the ensuing season, that can come well recommended. Liberal wages will be given. For information, inquire at this Office.
March 24.

The Commissioned Officers
Of the 80th Regt. Penn. Ma.
ARE requested to meet in uniform, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 11th of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Muskets will be provided on the ground for exercise.
M. C. CLARKSON, Col.
March 24.

LAST NOTICE.
THE Creditors of DANIEL SLAGLE, Jr. an abscondent Debtor, are hereby notified, that the undersigned were appointed AUDITORS to settle and adjust the claims against said abscondent; and to make distribution of the remaining assets of said abscondent's estate; and that they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Sebastian Heffer, innkeeper, in Abbottstown, on Friday the 17th day of April next, at which time all those having claims against said abscondent will receive their dividend of the assets of said Slagle.
WM. PATTERSON,
HENRY GITT,
GEORGE BAUGHER,
March 10.

M. C. CLARKSON
HAS just received from Lancaster, a Fine Assortment of
CUT & SMOOTH RIFLES,
Which he can sell VERY LOW.
Feb. 10.

JOHN N. STARR,
CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the shop formerly occupied by Joseph Wiley, in East York-street, Gettysburg—where he intends keeping on hand, a General Assortment of the most FASHIONABLE & DURABLE

FURNITURE,
Which he will warrant equal, if not superior in quality, to any offered in this place—consisting, in part, of Grecian winged and plain Wardrobes, Gothic pedestal-end, and plain Sideboards, French and plain Bureaus, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Secretaries, and Book-cases, Pillar and Claw Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables, Plain do. do. do. Ladies Work-stands, Shaving and Candle Stands, Portable Writing Desks, Cribs, and Cradles; and

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BEDSTEADS,
Of Cherry, Maple and Stained Woods, richly finished—all of which will be sold as cheap for Cash, or Country Produce, as they can be purchased, of the same quality, at any other place.
He will also attend to the making of

COFFINS;
and informs the Public, that he has provided himself with a HEARSE, superior in neatness to any in the place, for the conveyance of Corpses to the place of burial.
Gettysburg, Jan. 13.

Liberty Riflemen!
YOU will parade at David Eicker's Mill, on Saturday the 18th of April uniform complete. By order: R. SCOTT, O. S.
March 24.

DAVID HEAGY,
CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he still continues his Shop in West York street, where he intends having the

MOST FASHIONABLE & NEATEST WORK
made, and finished in the best manner. He also intends keeping constantly on hand, different kinds of

FURNITURE
ready made—which he will warrant equal in quality, if not superior, to any in the place—all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

All kinds of Country Produce and LUMBER, will be taken in exchange for Furniture—and the highest price given.
As it is well known he is prepared for making

COFFINS,
a particular notice is deemed unnecessary at this time.

He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to receive further favors?

A Journeyman Wanted
immediately—to whom liberal wages will be given.
D. H.
March 24.

PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, have appointed a **CIRCUIT COURT** to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams; by the Judges of the same Court—to commence on Monday the 20th of April next, and to continue one week—

Notice is hereby Given, To the Coroner and Constables, in the different townships of the County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, to do those things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 24.

CIRCUIT COURT.
LIST OF CAUSES.
At Issue in the Circuit Court of Adams County, to be held at Gettysburg, on the Third Monday (being the 20th) of April next:—
Carthole Bank —vs. Nicholas Wierman.
Moses Gourley's } vs. Abraham Scott.
Trustees }
George Oberley vs. Wm. Hildebrand.
Wm. McCallan, Jr. vs. Same.
Same vs. Jacob Hildebrand.
Same vs. Jacob Hartley.
G. WELSH, Clerk C. C.
Gettysburg, March 10.

PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the Hon. Jons Rees, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 27th day of April next—

Notice is hereby Given To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1829.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.

TERMINAL LIST.

FOR APRIL TERM, 1829.

Peter Stem	vs	George Oyster.
John Kiert	vs	Jesse Seabrooks.
John Paxton	vs	Nicholas Kerney.
J. C. Cockey's ex'rs	vs	John Shriver.
J. Shaver's Adm'r	vs	H. & M. Fink.
C. S. Dittmer's	vs	Mary Reed's Adm'r.
Adm'r	vs	Samuel White et al.
Mary White's Ex'r	vs	Henry C. Colstock.
John Mumma	vs	J. Bowman & J. Tate.
Mary Tawney	vs	Adam Wert.
Rev. John Herbst	vs	Z. Herbert.
Hugh Denwidde	vs	

Thaddeus Stevens	vs	Marion Getz.
Henry Bishop	vs	Conrad Snyder.
W. Smith & R. Hunter	vs	J. & J. King.